

John H. Campbell, company D, Tenth cavalry, in right leg.
John Watson, troop F, Tenth cavalry, in left ankle.
Thomas Waters, company E, Sixth infantry, in left foot.
The Willis Parkes, company E, Tenth infantry, in left arm, in neck and right shoulder.
Andrew Hoffman, company I, First infantry, in right foot.
Pat Keyes, company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, through thighs.
P. S. Byrne, company E, Thirteenth infantry, in right leg.
Albert B. Swift, company H, Tenth infantry, in elbow.
Frank Witel, troop A, First cavalry, in left hip.
Edgely, company B, Third cavalry, in right hand.
James C. Smith, company C, Sixth cavalry, in left hand.

Shafter's List of Casualties.
Washington, July 3.—The following dispatch from General Shafter was received at the war department tonight: Playa del Este, July 3.—Adjutant General United States, Washington.—The following is a partial list of officers killed:
Colonel Charles A. Wyckoff, Twenty-second infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel John M. Hammon, Ninth cavalry.
Lieutenant W. H. Smith, Tenth cavalry.
Major Forse, First cavalry.
Captain O'Neill, First volunteer cavalry.
Lieutenant Michie, son of Prof. Michie.
Lieutenant Jules G. Ord, Sixth infantry.
Lieutenant William E. Ship, Tenth cavalry.

WOUNDED.
Following is a partial list of officers wounded:
Lieutenant Colonel John Patterson, twenty-second infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Carroll, commanding First brigade, cavalry division.
Major Henry W. Wessels, Third cavalry.
Captain Augustus P. Bloomsom, Ninth cavalry.
Captain John B. Kerr, Sixth cavalry.
Captain George K. Hunter, Third cavalry.
Captain George A. Dodd, Third cavalry.
Captain Charles W. Taylor, Ninth cavalry.
Lieutenant Frank R. McCoy, Tenth cavalry.
Lieutenant Winthrop S. Woods, adjutant, Ninth cavalry.
Lieutenant Haskell, First volunteer cavalry.
Lieutenant A. L. Mills, First cavalry.
Lieutenant Oren B. Meyer, Third cavalry.
Lieutenant Arthur Thayer, Third cavalry.
Lieutenant Walter C. Short, Sixth cavalry.
Captain John B. Rodman, Twentieth infantry.
(Signed) **SHAFTER,**
Major General.


Ord Is All Right.
Fort Thomas, Ky., July 3.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Lieutenant Mason of the Sixth regular army, sister of Lieutenant Ord of the Sixth, who was reported killed in General Shafter's troops, tonight received a telegram from her brother, Lieutenant Ord, at Playa del Este, saying: "I am alive and well. Am on General Hawkins' staff. Was not in the battle at all."

MANY OFFICERS KILLED.
Ducat and Augustin of the Twenty-fourth Reported Dead.
New York, July 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from headquarters of the American army, via Playa del Este, Cuba, July 2, says:
The chances that General Shafter and his army of Americans will celebrate the Fourth of July in Santiago are very bright.
They have done another notable day's work in their assault against the Spanish defenses.
Their tactical progress, begun yesterday, has been continued. It has been a day of desperate fighting on both sides. American and Spanish leaders have thrown themselves into the front ranks, and the figures largely in the list of dead and wounded.
General Linares, the Spanish commander, was shot down in the preliminary fighting yesterday.
Several colonels and lieutenants in the American columns were killed.
From the latest reports it is believed the Americans have sustained over the two days' fighting of 1,300 killed and wounded.
The Spanish loss is much greater. At least 1,600 Spaniards have been killed and 2,000 others have been taken prisoners by our forces.
The divisions of Lawton and Chaffee, which did gallant work throughout the day, effected a juncture at noon today and most effectively fought against the enemy. They went to the front in almost irresistible charge against the center of the enemy's line.
After a great effort, the Americans forced their artillery in position from which they effectively cannonaded the enemy. At noon the telling effect of the artillery and infantry attacks was becoming apparent and the fall of the day was seen to be only a question of hours.

AMONG THE DEAD.
Among the American dead are:
Captain Ducat, Twenty-fourth infantry.
Lieutenant Augustine, Twenty-fourth infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Carroll, Ninth cavalry, who succeeded Hamilton.
Corporal George Immens, Seventy-first New York.
Privates Cushing, Holland and Schold, Seventy-first New York.
The volunteers were terribly raked, and nearly all of the General with recovered.
Lieutenant Colonel Wort of the Thirtieth infantry was wounded.

CARING FOR WOUNDED.
Mass Barton Reports on Red Cross Operations.
New York, July 3.—Chairman Stephen Barton of the Red Cross society has received the following cablegram from aya Barton, the dispatch coming from the war department from Playa del Este, and bearing date of July 2:
Lesser and her force are attending wounded here. They are constantly mining. Elwell and his forces are ready all of the General with recovered.
Mass, in the surr, day and night, without docks, under great difficulties

SPANISH SOLDIERS



L. JACOB F. KENT,
The Enemy at Santiago.

SPANISH SIDE TOLD

Enemy's Account of the Fighting at
Santiago.

HEAVY LOSSES ADMITTED

**CLAIM THEY HAD BUT 2,000
TROOPS ENGAGED.**

Estimate Shafter's Force at 23,000—
General Linares and Colonel Or-
donez Among the Wounded—Blan-
co Says Half the Troops at Caney
Were Placed Hors du Combat.

Madrid, July 3.—Private dispatches
from Santiago give the following details
of General Shafter's army, composed of
17,000 infantry and 2 siege guns of va-
rious calibre, attacked the Spanish posi-
tions before Santiago, 6,000 rebels under
Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards
had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers. Our
troops fought with heroic courage. The
battle lasted three hours and the Spaniards
were finally compelled to abandon the
trenches and to fall back on Santiago.
The retreat was conducted in perfect or-
der.

Our losses were very heavy and the
wounded were enormous. The list of our
wounded includes General Linares, Colonel
Ordonez and Major Amador and Ar-
aiza, the latter being General Linares' aide-de-camp.

The American attack on El Caney was
very severe. The position was defended
by General Vera de Roy with 500 men.
After three hours, on our part. We were able to
ultimately renewed the attack.

A later dispatch says: The Americans
fought eight against one. The Spaniards
defended themselves heroically. Our
wounded are numerous, including General
Vera de Roy and Major Dominguez. The
struggle is becoming difficult. 2,000 Spaniards
having to meet 2,000 of the enemy.

BLANCO'S REPORT.

Captain General Blanco reports to the
government under date of July 1 as fol-
lows:

At noon today the enemy vigorously at-
tacked Santiago and succeeded in taking
the advance position of Lomas and San-
Juan, after vehement resistance lasting
three hours, on our part. We were able to
save our artillery, though half the troops
were placed hors du combat. General
Linares was severely wounded in the left
arm and relinquished his command to
General Vera. The enemy, in consider-
able force, attacked the village of El
Caney this morning, but were repulsed
by General Vera. The fight was resumed
this evening and ended in El Caney itself.
Our losses were heavy. I have no news
from the Escorial and Area columns,
with which I found it impossible to com-
municate, despite all efforts to do so.

DISPATCHES WITHHELD.

The government has received cipher dis-
patches from Cuba, the contents of which
have not been made public. It is stated,
however, that the Spaniards offered her-
oic resistance to the American forces,
which made an attack upon the Spanish
outpost positions at Santiago, General Vera
de Roy, who commanded from Caney,
fought with the greatest courage, setting
his men an example, by leading the at-
tack.

It was under similar conditions that
General Linares was wounded.

According to the official dispatches re-
ceived, the Spanish troops fell back upon
the city of Santiago to await reinforce-
ments.

A dispatch to El Imparcial from Ha-
vana says that Major Dominguez was
killed in the fighting at El Caney.

ANXIETY AT MADRID.

London, July 4.—The Madrid corres-
pondent of the Standard says: "The of-
ficial dispatches with reference to the
fighting at Santiago de Cuba have caused
a painful sensation. The queen regent
has sent an expression of her sympathy
to Senora Linares, wife of General Li-
nares, who is residing in Madrid. The
greatest anxiety is felt by all classes. The
press of all sections is angry because no
proper measures have been taken to re-
inforce General Linares. The queen re-
gent is deeply concerned and has re-
quested her ministers to send her all dis-
patches, no matter at what time they ar-
rived."

ON THE DIAMOND.

Chicago—Chicago, 7; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati—First game: Cincinnati,
1; St. Louis, 2. Second game: Cincin-
nati, 10; St. Louis, 7.



WEEKS AT SANTIAGO.

HEAT Y

Your ice cream in a machine this
The weather is too hot for such
LIGHTNING FREEZER." It m
Call and inspect them.

We have a large stock of CA
very cheap.

Our stock of Tin Ware, Enamel
as to quality and price.

HID WOOD EY

would serve to advise the enemy of
the American plans. It can only be
said that General Shafter's moves will
be strongly and favorably located
with the guns of the American war
ships serving as an additional protec
tion to their front. Reinforcement
will be sent to the ships which are
ample for any emergency, whether
be storm or siege.

With Santiago partially wrecked and
with a thousand dead and wounded
around it, the fall is a desperate
even critical. There is little likelihood
of any Spanish sortie in force under
such circumstances, but the possibility
of still operating the Spanish garri
son may seem to offer relief by evacuating
the city and retreating to the mountain
paths to the north. But the American
plans are for offensive, vigorous ac
tion, and whether the fall is coun
tened or not, the American troops, men
and arms at the command of the
country. As General Miles said, 50,000
if need be will move on Santiago; if
more are needed, then it will be
The reason General Santiago has served only
to enkindle a greater earnestness
throughout every avenue of official life
at the national capital. And there is
no doubt that the Spanish garri
son will be taken under the most
conditions with heroic treatment.

WAR COUNCIL HELD.

Following the receipt of General
Shafter's telegram there was a hurried
war conference at the White House.
General Alger, accompanied by Gen
eral Corbin, had been there for a few min
utes before 1 o'clock and were immedi
ately closeted with the President. Sec
retary Alger brought the Shafter dis
patch and the war department, where
other data for the important meeting
about to take place. General Corbin
was with the president and secretary
for a few minutes and then hurried
back to the war department, where he
made public such portions of Gen
eral Shafter's dispatch as were com
patible with the public interest. As
soon as the dispatch was received, the
war department, through the knowl
edge of the transport service, was
also hastily summoned and reached
the White House about 1 o'clock.
The conference lasted for

WILL RUSH REINFORCEMENTS.

General Miles, who also was at the
White House, said that reinforcements
would be rushed to the assistance of
General Shafter, and if necessary these
troops would be sent to the coast. But
the general had no idea that such a
number would by any means be neces
sary.

The combined American and Cuban
army now under the command of Gen
eral Shafter amounted approximately,
he said, to 23,000 men, while those
available for the Spaniards were prob
ably 22,000 soldiers. Included in this
number were the men at Helguin, pre
sumably about 10,000, and the force un
der another Spanish general amounted
to about 8,000 men.

General Miles did not say whether the
two bodies of men last referred to had
actually joined General Linhares, but
the understanding here is that they
have not. Colonel Hughes, who com
mands the transport service with
General Shafter's army, and he will send back
to Tampa the vessels that can be
prepared as rapidly as possible. In fact,
the Spanish war department, which the trans
ports had started for the United States
this morning.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

If possible, the war department will
send 25,000 men from Tampa. Those
at Helguin, Cuba, have been recently
loaded with men, ammunition, ar
ms, supplies, etc., and are now either
at Key West or on their way to re
inforce Shafter's army. Included in this
expedition are some batteries of artil
lery. In all these forces constitute
but 2,500 or 3,000 men.

General Miles, in the course of a
series of interviews today that General
Shafter might contemplate the with
drawal of his forces to the highlands
in the direction of Siboney, where they
could be better supplied. It was said
there would be a temporary expedient,
enabling the soldiers to rest and prepa
re for the work ahead.

The official plan is to rush the rein
forcements to General Shafter, so that
there will be from 32,000 to 35,000 men
under his command within the next
few days, and sooner, if this can be ac
complished. It is estimated that the
officers in the expedition that set
out from Tampa less than a month ago,
these have been reinforced by the
troops of Brigadier General Brooke, com
manding, amounting to 3,000 men, and
consisting of the Thirty-third and the
thirty-fourth Michigan, and the Ninth
Massachusetts regiment. The first li
st of reinforcements to be sent to Gen
eral Shafter for a week, while the re
mainder have just debarked.

During the past week a second expedi
tion of large proportions was despatched
from Tampa, carrying a good por
tion of General Snyder's division of the
fourth corps, as reinforcements for
General Shafter.

The commander of the expedition said
today that 11 transports were available
to carry Snyder's troops, and while
without official information on the sub
ject, he assumed that probably 5,000
troops would go on the way to the
provinces to join those in Santiago
province.

The other troops to be sent to the
provinces, he said, will be according
to the understanding here, be the re
inforcing portion of General Snyder's
division, and such other regiments now
at Tampa best equipped and ready for
service. General Garrison's brigade at
Camp Algonk, Va., is under orders for
Santiago. General Garrison's brigade
composed of the Sixth Illinois, Fifth
Massachusetts and the Eighth Ohio
regiments.

The army officials, feeling that they
have profited by the experience in pre
paring the first expedition, say better
time will be made with those to fol
low.

The Mohawk and the Mississippi,
two vessels of the American transpor
tation fleet just acquired by the govern
ment, will be sent to the provinces, and
will be utilized in sending aid to
Shafter. They are now at New
York, under orders for Tampa.

MILES CALLS IT A DRAW.

General Miles says the result at San
tiago appears to be a drawn battle. He
says that the withdrawal of Gen
eral Shafter's troops from the city, es
pecially near the sea, would be tempo
rary, enabling the troops to rest and
prepare for future work. General
Shafter will probably give up San
tiego and obtain aid from Santiago.
All of General Shafter's dispatches

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ard work. But use a "SHEPARD'S
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were not made public for reasons of expediency. It is understood he will withdraw to near the sea and await reinforcements.

Three American Vessels Stirred Up a Hornet's Nest.

SUNK FOUR OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Disabled a Torpedo Boat and Damaged Other Vessels — Discover That Manzanillo Was Strongly Defended—Hornet Disabled By Shell—Troop Ship Run Ashore.

New York, July 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from off Santiago (via Playa de Este, July 7), says:

"Three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have just returned from an adventurous expedition to Manzanillo, during which they sunk two Spanish gunboats, one sloop and one pontoon, disabled another, damaged several of the enemy's gunboats and compelled the captain of a fourth to surrender."

One of Admiral Sampson's vessels, the *Hist*, was struck 11 times, and another the *Hornet* was disabled by a shell which hit her main steam pipe. She was towed out of danger.

Admiral Sampson sent the *Hist*, the *Hornet* and the *Wampatuck* to Manzanillo, where they destroyed Spanish gunboats which the admiral had been informed were lying in that harbor. Instead of expecting a battle, however, the Americans encountered nine vessels, including a torpedo boat and a cruiser. They fought for about five hours, and were flanked by the land batteries and armed pontoons, while a heavy battery of field guns kept up a constant fire from the front to aid in making warm the reception of Sampson's vessels.

The American vessels displayed the Spanish showed several guns in this fort on the hill, while the shore for two miles around the town was also maintained a fierce fire.

Undaunted by this formidable array, the three ships sailed on toward the pier and began the attack. Their first shot was returned by the Spanish vessel. The *Hist* succeeded in sinking the *Shota* repeatedly went straight from the guns of such combatant, doing much damage to the latter.

During the engagement the *Hist* was made the main target for the Spanish shells. She received enough damage to her armor than have the Spanish gunners stationed in the forts along the coast. She succeeded in sinking the *Hist* 11 times, but the plucky little craft withstood the heavy fire gallantly.

The *Hornet* and the *Wampatuck* attacked the enemy's vessels, persistently refusing to draw away because of the accuracy of their shots. The *Hornet* succeeded in sinking the *Hornet* the American vessels would not have withdrawn from the scene after the hottest a shell went scurrying in the direction of Spain, striking the mainmast of the ship. She could do nothing but the deck and doing great damage.

The *Wampatuck* also did much damage. She discovered that the *Hornet* was disabled. Her captains decided that it would be useless to fight longer against such a superior enemy. Accordingly the *Wampatuck* hastened to the rescue of the *Hornet*. She spent the meantime keeping up the sharpest fire.

After the *Wampatuck* had succeeded in getting a line on the *Hornet*, she assumed command of the disabled vessel. The *Hist* followed close after, pouring shot at the enemy until all of range was exhausted. The *Wampatuck* and the *Hist* succeeded in sinking one of the Spanish gunboats, one sloop and damaged another. The *Wampatuck* did much damage to several pontoons in the harbor and made a marked impression on the Spanish shore batteries. She also discovered the *Puritana Concepcion* and two large transports lying in the harbor. She fired upon them, but without effect. She then opened fire on the small auxiliary cruiser, the *Hist* looked her up to Neuquira bay and discovered that the ship laden with Spanish troops and again the little fighter came out with new bullets. She discovered that the ship was firing from shore and promptly challenged her. The ship did not stop when the *Hist* fired at her, but continued to fire, her captain sent her toward shore.

The captain of the *Hist* knew that he was losing today. His name was known as the Spaniards could go with the troop ship, so he started in not pursuit after the *Wampatuck* and the *Hist* captured the ship, but he drove her around. Without attempting to save his vessel, the *Hist* was forced to retire ashore and disappeared in the woods.

MISSIONS AND CONQUEST.

Board of Foreign Missions Defines Its Attitude.

New York, July 3.—The board of commissioners for foreign missions, whose operations have been carried on in the islands of the Pacific for nearly half a century, has issued the following concerning its alleged attitude on the question of the status of some of these islands which will result in the acquisition of territory.

"It ought to be understood that the American board does not meddle in political matters, and that at the present time it takes no part in capturing territory or territorial acquisitions by the United States in any part of the world.

"When our missionaries in a foreign country are denied the same rights which Americans enjoy, the intervention of our government is sometimes sought, but on principle our board avoids seeking aid from the state in the prosecution of these schemes.

"In view of the forcible intervention of Spain in the Caroline Islands ten years ago, putting a stop to the Hawaiian efforts of our missionaries, and in the islands of the Pacific for nearly half a century, we deem it right and expedient that whenever the status of those islands is determined ample guarantees shall be required of whatever power shall hold sovereignty that perfect religious toleration shall be enjoyed by the islanders. As to what nation shall hold that sovereignty we have nothing to say."

Spanish Spy Arrested.

New York, July 3.—A Spaniard who said he was a Cuban arrived on La Guardia today. He gave no name, but was held by Commissioner Fitchie. Letters from Madrid were found on him, the contents of which were not made public. The man was sent first to barracks to Ellis Island, guarded by officers.